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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/516,989	12/06/2004	Boris Skoric	NL 021210	1373
24737	7590 10/05/2006		EXAMINER	
PHILIPS IN	NTELLECTUAL PROPE	BODDIE, WILLIAM		
P.O. BOX 3001 BRIARCLIFF MANOR, NY 10510			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Bitational manda, in 10310			2629	
			DATE MAILED: 10/05/2006	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/516,989	SKORIC, BORIS				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	William Boddie	2629				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period was realiure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim vill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	I. the mailing date of this communication. (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status	•					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_ ∙					
·=	<i>,</i> —					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is						
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-3 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or						
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on <u>06 December 2004</u> is/a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct	re: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ object drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).				
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P	ate				
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/6/04</u> .	6) Other:	• •				

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.
- 2. Claims 1 and 3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bae (US 6,373,183).

With respect to claim 1, Bae discloses, a picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (fig. 3) comprising an elongated display screen (21 in fig. 3) with a long axis and a short axis (x-axis and y-axis respectively of screen 21 in fig. 3), a cone portion (32-33 in fig. 5), a neck portion (31 in fig. 3) comprising means for generating three in-line electron beams (40 in fig. 6), and

a deflection system mounted on said cone portion (50 in fig. 3) for generating electromagnetic fields for deflecting said electron beams across the screen, wherein a line scanning direction is parallel to the long axis of the display screen (col. 3, lines 33-42),

a cross-section of an outer circumference of the cone portion comprising a first section, near the neck portion, having a long axis and a short axis transverse to each Application/Control Number: 10/516,989

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other, wherein the short axis is parallel to the long axis of the display screen (aspect ratio <1) (note the shape of the neck that is clearly visible in fig. 5, from this shape it is clear that the y axis is longer than the x axis), the outer circumference of the cone portion having a second section, further away from the neck, having a long axis and a short axis transverse to each other, wherein the short axis is parallel to the short axis of the display screen (aspect ratio \geq 1) (from fig. 5 it is clear that by the time the cone section reaches the display screen at the end edge of 33 the y and x axis' are at least back to having similar lengths).

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With respect to claim 3, Bae discloses, a picture display device as claimed in claim 1 (see above), wherein the three in-line electron beams are located in an in-line plane being parallel to the short axis of the display screen (clear from figs. 3 and 6), and for said first section the minimum value of the aspect ratio between the outer dimension of the cone portion along a direction parallel to the long axis of the display screen and outer dimension perpendicular to the long axis of the display screen being between .2 and .95 (seems clear that Bae's disclosure provides an embodiment (figs. 1-6) that at least satisfies these ranges), preferably between .7 and .9.

3. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jang (US 6,507,144).

With respect to claim 1, Jang discloses, a picture display device comprising a cathode ray tube (fig. 1) comprising an elongated display screen (fig. 2) with a long axis and a short axis (x-axis and y-axis respectively of screen 5 in fig. 2), a cone portion

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(4, 11 in fig. 3), a neck portion (7 in fig. 3) comprising means for generating three in-line electron beams (col. 1, lines 34-37), and

a deflection system mounted on said cone portion (6 in fig. 1) for generating electromagnetic fields for deflecting said electron beams across the screen, wherein a line scanning direction is parallel to the long axis of the display screen (col. 1, lines 45-53),

a cross-section of an outer circumference of the cone portion comprising a first section, near the neck portion, having a long axis and a short axis transverse to each other, wherein the short axis is parallel to the long axis of the display screen (aspect ratio <1) (fig. 4d; corresponds to E cross-section of fig. 3; from this figure it is clear that the y axis is longer than the x axis), the outer circumference of the cone portion having a second section, further away from the neck, having a long axis and a short axis transverse to each other, wherein the short axis is parallel to the short axis of the display screen (aspect ratio \geq 1) (fig. 4a corresponds to B cross-section of fig. 3 it is clear that by the time the cone section reaches the display screen, 1 the y axis has become shorter than the x axis).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

⁽a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jang (US 6,507,144) in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter, APA).

With respect to claim 2, Jang discloses, a picture display device as claimed in claim 1 (see above), and for said first section the minimum value of the aspect ratio between the outer dimension of the cone portion along a direction parallel to the long axis of the display screen and outer dimension perpendicular to the long axis of the display screen being between .6 and .95 (seems clear that Jang's disclosure provides an embodiment (figs. 1-4e) that at least satisfies these ranges), preferably between .7 and .9.

Jang does not expressly disclose that the three in-line electron beams are located in an in-line plane being parallel to the long axis of the display screen.

Applicant's admitted prior art teaches that in conventional CRT displays the inline plane is oriented parallel to the long axis of the display system (page 4, lines 24-25).

APA and Jang are analogous art because they are both from the same field of endeavor namely, cone design for use with a CRT display.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to orient the in-line electron beams of Jang parallel to the long axis of the display system as taught by APA.

The motivation for doing so would have been to lessen raster distortion.

Therefore it would have been obvious to combine Jang with the Applicant's Admitted prior art for the benefit of a higher quality display to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Will Boddie whose telephone number is (571) 272-0666. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 7:30 - 4:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Amr Awad can be reached on (571) 272-7764. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AMR A. AWAD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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